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POETRY.

Seventy-Six.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprung
When, through the fresh awakened land,
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,
And to the work of warfare strung,
The yeoman's iron hand!

Hills rung the cry to hills around,
And ocean mart replied to mart,
And streams, whose springs were yet unfound,
Pealed far away the startling sound
In the deep forest's heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,
From mountain river swift and cold,
The borders of the stormy deep,
The vales where gathered waters sleep,
Sent up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And from the sods of grove and glen,
Rose ranks of iron-hearted men
To battle to the death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,
The fair fond bride of yestereve,
And aged sire and matron gray
Saw the loved warriors haste away,
And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,
Already blood of Concord's plain
Along the springing grass had run,
And blood had flowed at Lexington,
Like brooks of April rain.

The death-stain on the vernal sward
Hallowed to freedom all the shore;
In fragrant fields the yoke absorbed—
The footsteps of a foreign lord
Profaned the soil no more.

ORIGINAL.

ADDRESS.

Delivered before the "Oxford Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education," in Livermore, January 20th, 1842, by T. LUDDEN, Esq.

In preparing a short address for this occasion, many topics have presented themselves as proper for discussion, which can be but slightly noticed, and many have been entirely neglected, fearing that in grasping too much we might impose burdens that would paralyze subsequent effort.

The wisdom and foresight of our fathers is admirably presented in the early provision for the support of common schools, while our more immediate ancestors have added to and increased those means, leaving to us to devise the best in our power to avail ourselves and our children of the rich provision.

While we cherish the motto "that union is strength" we must feel that great benefit will arise from a Teachers' Association; and when we remember the task and responsibility of Teachers, will any be so vain, so confident, so reckless as to dare undertake the work alone? The Teacher occupies a place of vast responsibility, while the young mind opens before him and seeks food as the natural means of sustenance and growth.

And while we remember the strong tendency to folly and vice, which early exhibits itself in the young and tender hearts, shall we not be cautious, lest being unskilled we administer the fatal poison on ere we ourselves are aware? Do we not need practice in these matters, and the advice and admonitions of practical men? The Medical man must practice. He may possess himself of all the knowledge of the books, all the precepts of Galen and Esculapius, yet he must follow his master to the sick bed, watch the changing symptom of his suffering patient—the effect of his most cautious prescription—and prove by practical illustration the result of all his laborious investigations. His eagle eye too, must seize on surrounding objects and bring them all to his aid; even the shells under the sufferer's couch and the saddle and bridle suspended over his pillow.

The man of Legal attainment must have practice, for which all the legal lore of England never can be a substitute. Littleton, Coke, Blackstone, and the long catalogue, comprising mountains of books, whose authors have graced the benches of the English Judiciary, and who have been the wonder and admiration of succeeding ages, may all find place in the storehouse of memory, from which the fertile imagination may be able to draw at every turn of thought; and yet the possessor, for the want of common, every day's practice, be unable to follow his cause from its entry to final judgment. He must be skilled in all the formula of Courts before he can command or deserve the respect of his clients.

The Divine, too, must study time, place, and circumstances. He must know where to feed with milk, and where with strong meat; and if he suffers his words to range "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," he must know when and where.

Indeed, we often see men who are very giants in Literature, yet possessing but a very small share of common sense.

And do not Teachers of youth need to be well informed in the practical part of their duties, when they are fitting minds for all these occupations? When to them are committed the objects of the father's care, the mother's pride, the fate of the next and generations to come—the hope of the world?

It is of the greatest importance to the well being of our children in all future time, that they be properly educated. The character they will sustain in after life depends largely on early associations. Their infant opening minds need support, and, like the tender vine, seize upon the nearest object for assistance. Shall we not then afford them such assistance and direction as will place within their reach the means, at least, of becoming honest, industrious, frugal, chaste, virtuous, and happy? And how can all this be accomplished in any other manner than by preparing Teachers for the work before them? And how can Teachers prepare themselves better than by forming a permanent Association, in which they can discuss every important subject connected with Education? The advantages of such meetings would be found in bringing to our aid combined talent and energy—in being more fully informed of our wants and defects, and in the speedy correction that would follow. Permanent associations for desirable objects give them tangibility; give moral force, energy, and power—

Oxford Democrat

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Paris, Maine, Tuesday, March 8, 1842.

Old Series, No. 3, Vol. 9.

form a nucleus around which their friends and votaries may rally and thus bring together otherwise solitary, isolated, and consequently feeble, effort to bear upon a single point.

Experience prompts me to say that our common schools are not what they should be—not what they might be. Of the 500,000 inhabitants of the State of Maine, 3260 over 20 years of age cannot read or write. Yet the amount paid for the support of common schools is more than \$300,000, annually; which maintains a school in each of the 3673 districts, on an average, 17 weeks and 3 days each year; so that ever scholar between the years of 4 and 21, has the opportunity of attending school 6 years, 3 months, 1 week and 3 days,—time sufficient to acquire a thorough, an accomplished, Education. And yet, how is it that so many are unable to perform the common business of life? There is certainly a great deficiency somewhere—something radically wrong. Say ye, "There is something rotten in Denmark." There is something rotten in America; something wrong in Maine, and it lies at the very foundation of our Liberties—the Education of our children. And shall I not now be justified in saying that many of our primary schools are nurseries of vice, and cast a withering influence over society. Such must be the fact on general principles, or we should be able to give a better account of the large amount of money and time spent to no purpose. How else is it that every district and family does not afford its Orator and Statesman, and unfold the giant intellect of its young minds.

Is it not true that many of our Teachers fail in their first effort, and thus losing confidence in themselves and the respect of the public, abandon a profession for which maturity might eminently qualify them? But it is not so much my design to point out the causes of this failure, as to show that there is one, and that a remedy exists and should be applied.

The art of teaching can never be used by all with the same happy results, but, while nature has seen fit to afford a variety of talent in different individuals, she has endowed us with faculties, in the application of which a greater degree of equality can be obtained than many are willing to allow. And in no way can this object be accomplished better than by associating ourselves together, where the presumption and vanities of youth may be modified by the experience and wisdom of years. To this object we invite the attention of Teachers, parents, S. S. Committees, and all who are interested in, or are the friends of, Education.

It has long been desirable that the S. S. Committees of the several towns should observe more system—should better understand the wants and necessities of the several school districts, and act with more concert and efficiency.

Permit me respectfully to invite your cooperation, and ask how these objects can better be accomplished, while you remember that the Laws of our State have imposed on you a solemn obligation to yourselves, your children, your country, and your God.

It cannot well be said that Committees are under less obligation and responsibility than Teachers, when the qualifications of those Teachers and the supervision of all their schools are their peculiar province. The wisdom of the Legislature in imposing upon towns the election of S. S. Committees, and in directing the performance of their duties, is not so questionable, as that Committees are either poorly qualified for, or do not perform, the intended service. And the burlesque that has been played off upon S. S. Committees, in the designated election of ignorant men for that office, is to be imputed more to the neglect of duty than to the officers than to the want of wisdom in the Legislature who created the office, or any failure in public opinion to support the judicious enactment.

I am positive in the assertion, that there are Towns in this County, in which the standard of Education has been raised by the sole exertion of the S. S. Committee; and in some of these Towns a portion of that Committee have held the office for the last ten consecutive years.

And I am equally sure that there are many Towns where Education has been neglected,—means, in time and money, have been wanted, and the whole common school system has been brought into disrepute, for the want of active, energetic, faithful School Committees.

There is a lack of moral courage, of frankness, and independence, lest perhaps in the misconstruction of their best intentions, some dotage parent may feel wronged in an unsuccessful attempt to ruin the future prospects of their son or daughter by overrating the child's acquisitions at an early age.

School Agents, too, may have erred in the mistaken notion, that a cheap teacher must be employed, because they have but little money to spend; and here commit the fatal mistake that economy consists in the smallness of the compensation in a given time, rather than in the amount of benefit to the head or heart of their children. One proof of the fallacy of this reasoning is found in the fact that in the districts, where such a course has been pursued, they never realize a first cost, even there being always a discount abroad.

There is another error into which S. S. Committees, Agents, and parents may have fallen, that it is no matter if the Teachers are not very well qualified—they know enough to teach our children, and (in connection with the last point mentioned) if we can obtain them cheaper, we shall do quite as well; and this course is pursued year after year, without the thought even to charge the fault to their own folly, rather than the ignorance of their children. Parents should never entertain the idea, Agents should never act in accordance with it, S. S. Committees should never allow a Teacher to proceed in a School

because he was so egregiously ignorant as to think he was qualified to instruct, for the reason that he knew a little more than some other ignoramus. The case should be reversed, and the most active and efficient Teachers employed in the dumbest schools, and the events of a few years would show the happy results.

But it is not my purpose here to point out the deficiencies, so much as to show that there are those existing which require correcting, and that a remedy to a great extent may be found in the means proposed. Neither do I intend to discourage young Teachers, and drive them from the field. My object is the reverse; by devising means for maturing the judgment and preparing them to combat successfully the ignorance and superstition of parents and guardians, the follies and vices of youth, and to compete with those who have gone before them in the field of science. I have said that many fail in their first effort, but I have not said they failed because they were young; and I now say the reason may be found often in the want of judgment, decision and promptness in action, in a lack of the essential knowledge of mankind, than in the want of a correct understanding of their books. Here, then, is a fault beyond the reach of individual Agents and Committees; but it is not a fault beyond the reach of the combined skill and experience of associated intellect,—neither is it a fault to which all young Teachers are obnoxious, but to which most are liable.

Our Laws have thrown their protection over the want of scientific qualifications, in form at least; but to this they have not extended their fostering care. I am aware that School Committees, in their visitatorial capacity, have jurisdiction of some part of these matters, but here again is a fault in their rarely exercising them, as they seldom dare to attack the paper fortifications of well qualified—in reading and writing—good moral character, &c. Our Laws having thus jealously guarded the community from imposition from any defect in literary qualifications, provided they are faithfully executed, let us endeavor to remedy, in some degree, the less important deficiencies of which we have just spoken. And they are not less important, when we remember that with due care and faithfulness on the part of our Committees and Agents, a failure would seldom occur from any other source.

Be ours the business then to correct the judgment, inform the understanding, to incite to promptness and energy of action, to study the important principles of Government as applied to common schools. Indeed, nearly all of the difficulties, of which we have just spoken, resolve themselves into this simple fact, that there are more total failures from the lack of good management, than from the want of good education. I say management, for the word suits my ideas best. Tyranny is not among my favorites.

A school may be governed well and not managed well, but if it is managed well, good government will follow. It may be governed well so far as obedience to rules and regulations is concerned, and yet lack that kind of management that is necessary to unite all in one common brotherhood, to secure the comfort and convenience of all concerned, and produce the greatest amount of good with the least exertion.

Unless the comfort and convenience of scholars are studied and carried out in the internal arrangement of the school, very little benefit will be likely to result from the most labored exertions, although the iron rod may be awayed with a mighty hand. But this art cannot be taught from paper. The most labored disquisition would be inadequate to convey the desired information. But allow me to say that success or failure depends largely on the events of the first week, nay, even of the first day. In the mistaken notion of a few days indulgence, may be found the secret, that government lost, is seldom regained. He that would govern well, must hold the rein with a steady hand, remembering that the eye of the master properly directed is worth more than a thousand rods. The grand secret of good management, is the prevention rather than the punishment of disobedience, and this is true in every community with regard to all misdemeanors and crimes. The prevention of crime saves him who would have perpetrated it, from infamy, disgrace and ruin, while punishment exposes to scorn and contempt. The enactment of preventive laws are far more judicious than that of those highly penal. The eye of the master, constantly and properly directed, will save days of flagellation and secure months of pleasure and happiness.

Are there not many young teachers, eminently qualified in point of Literature, yet wanting in many things necessary to insure success? If so, we have seen that books cannot supply the defect, and experience is too tardy for present purposes. Are there not then those who after obtaining the deserved approbation of teachers and S. S. Committees, have wondered why success did not attend their exertions?

Be assured, my friends, there is much besides the wisdom of the Books to be learned before we are qualified to teach the young idea how to shoot, before we are prepared to become proper guardians of minds destined to rule the affairs of State—that may govern empires, and sway the world,—that will live on when the last cycle of concluding time shall forever close the memory of human greatness.

How important then that the earliest budding of infant mind should be properly nourished and guarded, while in pristine purity and innocence it is putting out, here there, a thousand tendrils, to the mercy of the nearest breeze, by which it may be brought in contact with whatever object is nearest at hand, and from which it may, nay, most probably will, take direction for time and eternity.

Then it is that things of vast moment attach themselves to early education, which we have said forms the palladium of our hopes, the foundation of our liberties.

And how is it that we are willing to trust these hopes, our most valued treasures, to the direction of unskilful hands? How is it that minds susceptible of the first impressions, and capable of grasping the universe, swaying the empire of thought with a nod, and giving tone to the whole moral world, founder in the sea of knowledge, and naught but the fragments are found on the shore? Defects of early education produce these and worse results, which no one that has not suffered the long catalogue of woes, can accurately portray.

Presuming that nothing need be said to this enlightened audience of the importance of education in general, we have confined ourselves to that of early education, and to some of the results from a neglected or defective one.

And now to whom are these defects chargeable? Happy and honored that Teacher who can say "I am not guilty. I have exerted all my energy, my best powers of body and mind, devoted every particle of my time and talent to the service of my pupils, and those exertions and that service have been commensurate with the great objects of Education."

There is a great anxiety manifested in our community for mental culture, to the almost total neglect of physical Education.

Education is most encouraged or carried into operation in its most comprehensive sense.

Teaching, merely, is not Education. Education, "Training up a child in the way he should go," consists in cultivating, strengthening, and improving all the powers and faculties, mental, moral, and physical, with which God has endowed us. Exercising one set of faculties and neglecting another, cultivating the intellect and neglecting the morals, or not bringing into exercise the physical powers, is a partial Education, and is not calculated to improve the whole man.

By constant exercise one limb will become very muscular, while the other suffered to remain, will be rendered almost useless. To produce a result approaching to perfection, body and mind, the moral faculties and the finer feelings of the heart should be cultivated in harmony, and neither of them at the expense of the other.

This alone is Education. Nothing short of this ought to be called Education, or is deserving the name. Are Teachers thus qualified to discharge their duty. If not, and something more is necessary than a knowledge of the books, and the general teaching growing out of that knowledge, then it is that something remains to be done. What that something is, and how it shall be applied to our wants, we have this day met to decide.

If it is true that ample provision is made for the thorough education of our children, and that the object is not accomplished, we ought certainly to inquire in regard to the failure. If it should be true that those means are misapplied, then certainly it is incumbent upon us that we should devise a remedy—and if it should be true that parents, committees, or teachers are in fault, then it is that we, who are parents, committees, or teachers should take the matter home and endeavor to apply the corrective. But I have done. If these few remarks which have been thrown together amid the business of an active profession, should awaken feeling and guide the thought on the important subject of Education, I am amply rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"ONLY A MECHANIC."

Two young ladies, who moved in the upper circles, though one assumes a higher range than the other has yet aspired to, met not long since at a ball. The most lofty of the two misses took no pains to conceal from the other her idea of her superiority, and the other had no idea of submitting to be subdued by one whose origin she well knew was no better than her own.

Very coolly, though with that concentrated bitterness that a woman of the world knows so well how to sugar over with smiles of winning sweetness the indignant lady walked up to the haughtily one.

"Good evening, Miss Mason," said Miss Taylor, very prettily. Miss Mason courtesied so formally. "I have been thinking, my dear Miss Mason, that we ought to exchange names," said Miss Taylor so smilingly.

"Why so, pray?"

"Why, my name is Taylor, and my father was a mason; while your name is Mason, and your father was a tailor."

Miss Mason said nothing, but took the first opportunity of treading on Miss Taylor's toe, and she gave two parties directly afterwards on purpose to not invite her.—N. Y. Aurora.

RUNNING IT DOWN.—"I don't see as any thing is the matter with this plumb-pudding," said a fellow at a Thanksgiving dinner. "Well who said there was?" growled out his neighbor.—"Why," said the first "I concluded there was, you all seemed to be 'running it down.'"

FILLING UP THE SEA.—A ship having sprung a leak, an Irish sailor was employed at the pump, but first looked over the rail to see how high the water was on the side of the vessel. After pumping an hour, he again took a peep over the side, and finding the vessel was four inches deeper, than when he began, he exclaimed, "arrah now, Captain dear: I shall soon pump the sea full at this rate, for I have raised it four inches already."

From the Alexandria Index.

A NOVEL SEA FIGHT.

"Where swam the huge Leviathan,
The monarch of the sea."

A gentleman of Arkansas lately placed in our hands the substance of the following graphic sketch from the pen of a young sea voyager, of his acquaintance, which we gladly lay before our readers. We trust the worthy voyager will give the whole of his journal to the public.

"OCTOBER, 1841.

"On the fifth day out, from Halifax, at twelve o'clock, our attention was called by the Captain to what appeared to be a whirlwind, apparently about one mile to leeward, but which the Captain assured us was over three miles distant. As our ship neared the spot, we discovered the agitation of the water was produced, not by winds or currents, but by a contest between a thrasher and a sword-fish on one side, and a tremendous whale on the other. Of all the battles ever witnessed by me—and I have seen some fighting in my day, having been engaged, during the late war with England, at Bladensburg, and at the White House below Alexandria—this was the most terrific. The surface of the ocean, for a mile at least around, was crimson. In the centre of this lake of blood lay the whale. The thrasher now threw his body out of a straight line, curving the head and tail inwards, thereby bringing his most powerful muscle in the best position for effective use; he then leaped into the air from forty to fifty feet, and dropped upon the whale's back with tremendous force, giving his saline majesty such a shock as to confuse and perplex him. While the whale was in this quandary, the sword-fish made at him with much violence, and gave him a dreadful stab in the side. The whale, now in great agony, bleeding copiously, leaped, with a mighty effort, from fifty to sixty feet into the air, and descended with a crash resembling the loudest thunder, shanking old Ocean to her centre. The thrasher then gave the mighty victim another thump, taking care to select the most vulnerable place for the point of descent, and then the sword-fish sheathed his weapon in the victim's side again. Another bound—streaming with blood—and the whale lay motionless upon the water. At length the sword-fish touched a vital part, and for several minutes, the whale continued to leap from the ocean into the air, snorting and spouting water to an immense height, while streams of blood poured from his black body like lava from a volcano, wrapped in night. At length, overpowered by wounds, and exhausted by loss of blood, he gave one mighty roar, the most awful the human mind can conceive of, and floated lifeless upon the sea.

"After the show of resistance on the part of the whale had ceased, to my astonishment the two victorious combats took themselves off to a respectful distance, and they seemed to be as intensely anxious about their prize as any human being would be about a valuable treasure not perfectly secure, watching the slightest movement or indication of remaining life on the part of the victim. At last, the sword-fish, whose additional duty it seemed to be to see that the monster was fairly done for, made a circuit of the body, and, stopping at the tail, penetrated it first at its junction with the flukes—a part considered vital by naturalists and phrenologists, on account of its being the termination of the brain of the animal—thereby placing the power of further resistance out of the question, and rendering his own safety certain.

"The whale being now dead, curiosity prompted me to see what disposition the victors would make of him; so I remained watching their movements. At length I discovered the sword-fish pass from his position at the tail, and move in the direction of the head. When about ten feet from the place where the head joins the body, (as near as I could judge,) he thrust his sword into the side of the whale, and ripped him longitudinally a length of from fifteen to twenty feet; then withdrawing the sword, he inserted it about one yard higher up, and retracted his course longitudinally, to the water line, or the level of this first gash. He then cut cross-wise at each end, through into the body, and dislodged the piece by pushing it inwards. The thrasher, who all this time seemed an uninterested spectator of what was going on, and of whom I began to form rather a bad opinion, discovering what had been done, rushed up, and began to help himself to the spongy flesh. The sword-fish selected his favorite morsel, the heart, and cutting it in halves with his sword, devoured it in a twinkling. Having both satisfied their hunger, as I supposed, the sword-fish plunged his snout back of the fore fin of the monster while the thrasher took his position at the dividing line of the flukes, and seized the point between his ponderous jaws. So they took up their line of march with him, and we left them and went on our lonely way, while a thunder-storm to the westward fired minute-guns over the dead monarch of the sea."

"The thrasher and sword-fish never attack the whale unless in company; but when they sail together, we be unto the Sea King that lifts his mountain form above the waves in their track! We have only to add, that this is no 'fish story,' in the common acceptance of the term.

ELS AND PRINTERS.—Eels have been skinned ever since Noah came out of the ark, and printers have been cheated out of their just dues ever since the Orientals printed on blocks of wood; yet neither do the eels get used to being skinned, nor the printers to being fleeced. This argues great obstinacy on the part of eels and printers.

"How is it," said one little Miss to another, "that John's never afraid of me?" "Because he's got a Roman nose, and feels safe; don't you read, that it has always been said that a Roman knows no danger?"

CON.—"Why are we like two tailors in the same room," said one young lady to another, while walking with a young man between them. "Because we have a goose between us." The gallant smiled.

Sheridan once gave the following humorous definition: *Irishman*—A machine for converting potatoes into human nature.

COLONIAL TRADE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lubec, held for the purpose of adopting Resolutions and drafting a Petition to be forwarded to our Representatives in Congress, the following Petition and Resolutions prepared by Jabez Mowry, Joseph Sumner, Andrew Ring, John C. Talbot, and S. L. Hovey, were unanimously adopted:—

To the Honorable the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:—

The undersigned, inhabitants of the State of Maine, beg leave, respectfully, to call the attention of Congress to the total want of reciprocity in the present intercourse between her Britannic Majesty's West India and North American Colonies, and the United States.

By the act of Congress May 29th, 1830, it was provided that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports of her North American Colonies to the vessels of the United States on such terms, that on entering said Colonial ports, the vessels of said States shall be subject to no higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes arriving in said Colonial possessions from the United States—that then, in such case, the President may issue his proclamation declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels coming from said Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, on the same reciprocal terms.

On the 5th of October, A. D. 1830, the President of the United States having received such satisfactory evidence, issued his proclamation, declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels, and that the "Navigation Acts" of 1818, 1820 and 1823, were absolutely repealed.

Your petitioners are bound to believe that such pledges were made, by the British Government to the President, as satisfied him that the ports of the Colonies would in good faith be opened to vessels of the United States. But, to this day, those ports have not been opened. A part, only, of the Colonial ports have been opened. Those where return cargoes can be obtained for vessels of the United States, still remain closed—while not a creek, river, bay or inlet in the U. States, is closed to British vessels. Besides, it is not true that at the Colonial Free ports, the vessels of the United States enjoy the same privileges as British vessels. They are subject to many vexatious and onerous charges, that are not exacted of British vessels, and not being able to obtain return cargoes, it is scarcely a privilege to be permitted to enter their ports at all.

By the Act of May 29th, 1830, Sec. 1, the President is authorized to issue his proclamation repealing the Acts of 1818, 1820, and 1823, on certain conditions, viz: where vessels of the U. States may import into said Colonial possessions, from the United States any article or articles which could be imported in British vessels into the said possessions from the United States."

Can this be done? So far from it, that the whole class of foreign goods are prohibited in American, and allowed in British vessels. The trade in plaster of paris, is of vast importance to the United States. Maine, with scarcely a thirtieth of the population, owns one eighth of the tonnage of the United States. To her, this trade is of great value. The plaster is dug from the earth in the Provinces; and nearly 200,000 tons annually exported into the United States, giving employment to a vast amount of tonnage that was heretofore mostly enjoyed by our vessels; but is now for the most part, and will soon be wholly, monopolized by British vessels. Plaster, with the exception of a small quantity brought by land to the wharves at Windsor, is taken by British vessels from the quarries, and carried directly to the United States. To these quarries, our vessels are not admitted. The same may be said of the grindstone trade.

Time can never sanction wrong. The opening of the ports of the United States was obtained by fraud—by a promise of reciprocity from Great Britain, which she has not granted, and never will grant. Her encroachments will continue as long as our endurance. We pray therefore, that this subject may receive the immediate action of Congress—that the effect of the proclamation of 1830 be done away, and the "Navigation Acts" of 1818, 1820, and 1823, be revived.

February, 1842.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States has solemnly secured to the People of these United States, "the right at all times peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances,"

And Whereas, The People of the United States are at this time suffering under a daily increasing burden of grievances, which they consider it the duty, and in the power of Congress, in a great measure to alleviate; among which grievances may be enumerated, the Military occupation of our Territory by a foreign nation—the unsettled state of our North Eastern Boundary line, once fairly agreed upon, and marked out by the eternal Highlands—A reciprocity of trade with the British Colonies, which is no reciprocity, but which opens all American ports to British navigation, and virtually excludes all American vessels from British ports; which builds up and enriches a foreign power within sight of us, and makes a greater distinction in appearance, business and wealth, between the Colonies and the States immediately bordering on them, than was ever intended by the God of nature, when he gave to each the same natural facilities—A bankrupt Treasury and no currency, and many other matters deeply affecting the interest of our country, well known to your Honorable Body, and which by petition and otherwise have been frequently urged upon your consideration.

Therefore, Resolved, That we consider it our duty, and the duty of the people generally, earnestly, decidedly, and respectfully to urge upon their Representatives in Congress the necessity of their complying with the advice given by Jefferson in his account of the Congress of 1783, of "their laying their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones will follow of themselves."

Resolved, That we consider our present arrangement with Great Britain, in regard to the Colonial trade, as wholly destitute of reciprocity, highly injurious to our whole country, and one which tends to build up the British Colonies at the expense of our own industry, and that we will petition Congress to do away with said arrangement.

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the people of our whole country to unite with us and by petition, memorials or in whatever manner may seem best, to call the immediate attention of Congress to the transaction of the important business which the Constitution implicitly and the people directly require of them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Eastport Sentinel, Portland Advertiser, Eastern Argus, and Kennebec Journal.

JOSEPH SUMNER, Chairman.

C. L. RING, Secretary.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1842.

Finally passed—Resolved for altering the time of holding meetings of the County Commissioners for Oxford County.

Mr. Humphrey from the committee to whom was committed, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the time of holding the sessions of the Legislature, reported Legislation upon that subject inexpedient.

Mr. Bennett moved that the report be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report a resolve, changing the time of the annual elections, and the meeting of the Legislature.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Bennett, Lane and Bridgman, and opposed by Messrs. Smart, Eastman and Humphrey.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the question of recommitment, and were as follows:—Yeas 17, Nays 10.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

On motion of Mr. Parris, the bill providing for the inspection of beef and pork, was taken up; the question was on a previous motion of Mr. Bennett to indefinitely postpone.

Messrs. Parris, Smart, Humphrey, and Eastman took part in a debate which followed upon this motion.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—yeas 9, nays 17.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed—yeas 17, nays 9.

Mr. Otis moved to take up the report of the Committee on so much of the Treasurer's report as relates to the pay of the militia. The report was accepted in concurrence with the House.

The Resolve in favor of Gen. A. B. Thompson came up according to assignment. The question was on its passage to be engrossed with the amendment of Mr. Eastman, offered on Saturday, as follows—to insert at the end of the Resolve that the Attorney General be directed to appear before the referees, to resist the claim of the said Thompson.

Mr. Humphrey moved to amend as follows—strike out all after the word "Resolved," in the first line, and insert: That the Attorney General be directed to commence a suit against A. B. Thompson, late Adjutant General of this State, for any money in his hands belonging to the State; provided his accounts with the Governor and Council are not settled, and he does not pay into the Treasury any balance found due from him to the State, within one month after the passage of this Resolve.

Mr. Eastman approved of the amendment, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Parris said he had no objection to the amendment. But he preferred that this claim should take the course of other claims, by a presentment to the Legislature. Mr. Thompson had applied to two successive Executive boards for an allowance of his claim, and it had been refused. Now if he has any claim upon the State, let him pay into the Treasury the money he has unlawfully retained, and then come to this Legislature, who are the proper judges, in the ordinary manner in which claims are presented, and he had no doubt but that justice would be done him.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kavanagh moved to amend the amendment by striking out 1, and inserting 6. This motion prevailed. The reason for his offering this amendment, was that a settlement with General Thompson by the Executive of this State, was made contingent upon a settlement with the United States.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Passed to be enacted—An act to incorporate the Buckfield High School and Lyceum—an act to incorporate the Palmer and Machias Rail Road—an act authorizing the town of Machias to establish a way, and to erect a bridge over tide waters.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

The Joint Select Committee on the Apportionment, made a report, which was laid upon the table, and 500 copies, with accompanying resolves, ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Legislation inexpedient—on an Order in relation to the expediency of providing by law, that all military officers, who have a staff, have power to remove said staff, at his discretion.

FRIDAY, March 4.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, the resolve in favor of Rufus McIntire, was assigned for tomorrow at 10 o'clock, for a second reading.

Passed to be enacted—to set off a part of Denmark to Bridgton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Read once and Monday next assigned—Bills to set off a part of Denmark to Bridgton—to amend the law in relation to hawkers and peddlars.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to incorporate the Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

Resolve providing for amendments of the Constitution in relation to Sheriffs and Registers of Probate, was read a second time and on motion of Mr. Muzzy, of Bangor, Tuesday next was assigned for its further consideration.

Mr. Swan, of Gardiner, from the select com-

mittee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions by the several counties, reported a bill for that object, which was twice read and Monday next assigned.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to set off a part of Denmark to Bridgton—Resolve for the payment of accounts against the State—Bill providing for the payment of criminal cost by the Counties, instead of by the State.

Bill to incorporate the Sanford Manufacturing Company was taken up. Mr. Otis, of St. George, withdrew his amendment, proposing to make the private property holden for the debts of the corporation, on the suggestion, of Mr. McDonald, who offered an amendment, placing the bill under the operation of the present and any future general laws which may be enacted for the control of corporations; which was a lopped. And the bill as amended, passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Dunn, of Poland, called up the bill to amend the 75th chapter of the Revised Statutes, (which repeals the provision in relation to hawkers and peddlars.) Mr. Dunn offered an amendment, so far repealing the law as to exempt the citizens of the State from its operation. A long discussion ensued. Messrs. Smart of Troy, Ruggles of Naples, Dunn of Poland and Knowlton of Liberty, supported the principles of the bill.

Mr. Ruggles, however, was opposed to the amendment. Mr. Paine, of Bangor, was opposed to the amendment on constitutional ground, as being a discriminating law in favor of our own citizens. Messrs. Baker of Hallowell, Stevens of Thomaston, Lyman of Lubec and Burr of Brewer, were also opposed to the amendment as well as the bill. Mr. Mitchell, of North Yarmouth, made some observations in relation to the unnecessary length of the discussion. Mr. Smart replied to some objections urged by gentlemen against the bill, but without concluding, gave way at the request of Mr. Dana, of Fryeburg, when the subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Dana, from the committee on Banks and Banking, then reported a bill additional, regulating banks and banking; which was, on his motion, laid on the table, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to provide in part for the expenditures of the Government—additional, relating to the Militia.

Bill to incorporate the town of Centerville, was read a third time.

Mr. Morse, of Bath, from the committee on Library, reported a resolve for the distribution of the digests of patents; also a resolve for the distribution of certain public documents, which were each read once and to-morrow assigned.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Mr. White, of Montville, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill altering the mode of advertising real estate taken for non-payment of town taxes; which was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Pingry, of Smyrna, Ordered, That the Committee on Finance, be directed to inquire concerning the propriety of taxing all household furniture belonging to one family, exceeding in value \$300, and all musical instruments exceeding \$50.

On motion of Mr. Allard, of Frankfort, Ordered, That the several Committees be directed to make final reports of all the business before them, on or before Monday next.

Evening.

Passed to be enacted—Bill to set off a part of Denmark to Bridgton.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Mr. Dana, of Fryeburg, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported a Bill accepting the surrender of the charter of the St. Croix Bank; which was twice read and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. Cogswell, of South Berwick, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill apportioning a tax of \$200,000 on the inhabitants of this State, which was twice read to-morrow assigned. Resolve, additional, in relation to the distribution of the annual school fund, was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Bill to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of this State, a tax of \$200,000, was read a third time.

Mr. Otis, of St. George, moved to lay the Bill on the table for the purpose of having it corrected according to the correction of clerical errors in the several towns applying for it.

Messrs. Cogswell, Dunn and Allard, remarked it could as well be done by resolve.

Mr. Burr, of Brewer, said if those corrections were allowed the whole tax would have to be reassessed.

Mr. Dunn said it would not. The deduction would be made as to those towns whose valuation was abated, and stand as before in relation to the other towns.

Mr. Smart, of Troy, moved to amend the motion, adding "and to print 500 copies."

Mr. Otis withdrew his motion.

Mr. Vickery, of Topsham, moved to amend the Bill, by striking out the words "notwithstanding \$2 on each poll." Mr. Vickery advocated his amendment. He said his object was that the poll tax shall not exceed \$2.

Mr. Otis renewed his motion to lay the Bill on the table; Mr. Sewall moved to amend the motion by ordering 500 copies of the six first pages of the Bill; which prevailed, and the Bill was laid on table to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

This being the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, both Houses adjourned without doing any business.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

IN SENATE.—Bill authorizing a contract with R. L. Stevens for a war steamer for harbor defence, was reported and passed.

Mr. Allen, submitted a resolution proposing that the 40th rule, for conducting the business in the Senate, and which requires the Senate to close its doors when transacting Executive business, be rescinded, except as to the action of the Senate on treaties.

The resolution lays over under the rule. The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen, on Friday last, was taken up and read, as follows:—

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform the Senate, if, in his opinion, it may be done without detriment to the public interest, what proceedings, if any, have taken place between this and the British Government, relative to the matter of the Caroline, and the arrest and demand of McLeod, since the date of this last communication on this subject, and to lay before the Senate a copy of the correspondence which may, subsequently to that date, have passed between these Governments relative to the same matters.

After a debate upon the general foreign policy of the administration, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Rives, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Benton, his resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report certain amendments to the bankrupt law, was made the order of the day for Friday.

The orders of the day brought up Mr. Clay's resolutions to amend the Constitution; Mr. Woodbury being entitled to the floor. Mr. W. spoke at large against the resolution.

Mr. Calhoun next obtained the floor, and intimated his intention to speak on the subject, but the hour being late, the Senate adjourned.

IN HOUSE.—After the expiration of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Civil Appropriation Bill. Every amendment proposed, which provided for any retrenchment, was lost.

After the Committee had risen and reported progress, the House adjourned.

QUEEN DOINGS.—The following is an extract from a letter, written at Washington, to the N. Y. Courier:—

"Previous to the vetoes of last session, Gov. Poindexter wrote a letter to Mr. Clay, in which, among other things, he expressed the opinion that if Mr. Tyler should veto the Bank bill he would sign his political death warrant, and encounter certain ruin. I profess to give only the substance, not the words, of the Governor's expression.

This letter was for some reason, probably at the request of Mr. Poindexter, returned to him by Mr. Clay, while the former was in New York, engaged in the Custom House investigation.

Very lately, and since Gov. Poindexter's return to Washington, the letter referred to, together with some other documents, was abstracted from the papers kept in the room occupied by the Custom House Committee, at the Capitol, and enclosed in a blank envelope to Mr. Tyler, who, after perusing it, very properly re-enclosed it to Mr. Clay.

This day, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the instance of the President has addressed a letter to Mr. Fendall, the District Attorney for this District, in which it is stated that accusations have been made against Mr. Edward Curtis, that while on a visit to this city he caused the above mentioned letter to be abstracted from the papers in the keeping of Mr. Poindexter; that the envelope of the blank enclosure is sealed with one of the common seals of the House of Representatives (to which all who may happen to be in the Hall have access) and that the handwriting of the direction of the envelope appears to be that of a young gentleman sometime in the employment of the Investing Committee, as a clerk, and who had constant access to the papers of the committee. The District Attorney is then instructed to make the proper examinations and investigations."

The N. Y. Court of Chancery has enjoined two newspapers in that city not to publish certain letters supposed to affect some of the pipelayers there, under severe penalties for disobedience.

The N. Y. Post says— "Of these documents, we know nothing except what we learn from current reports. The injunction was issued at the instance of Mr. Robert C. Wetmore, at present the Navy Agent of this port, and formerly an agent among the pipelayers, who is also said to be deeply implicated by the letters, in the most nefarious acts of political corruption. They were addressed to save postage, to Mr. Mitchell, then a member of Congress, who, instead of delivering them to the persons for whom they were designed, quietly put them in his pocket, to answer his own purposes.

The story goes, too, that when this Mitchell was arrested in this city for forgery, he applied to his letter-writing friends to procure him bail, promising to run away as soon as he should be liberated. Two persons that Mitchell had never seen, were sent to him, to enter into recognizances in the sum of twelve hundred dollars each. He accepted the bail, had it entered, came out of prison—but, in place of running away, handed over the documents to the editor of one of the morning journals. It is further said, that these letters reveal a degree of political rascality and private corruption on the part of some of the whigs, to which the disclosures of Glenworth contain no parallel. As it is impossible that the injunction of Chancery can hold, the public will no doubt soon come at the truth of the matter."

The N. Y. New Era says, in relation to the correspondence between Mitchell, Wetmore, and others "we will, whether the edict be removed or not, when those letters are placed in our possession, give them to our readers, that they may have some idea of the total depravity of men who hold responsible stations under the government, or claim to be leaders of a political party. We shall publish the truth regardless of consequences."

TREASURY CIRCULAR.—The Solicitor of the Treasury, C. B. Penrose, has issued a circular directed to the several U. S. District Attorneys, calling their attention to the 5th section of the Bankrupt Law, in which the priority of the claims of the United States is preserved against applicants for the benefit of that law, and requiring them to protect the interests of the Government in every case in which its interests may be involved.

BANKS AND BANKING.

A Bill, entitled, "An Act further regulating Banks and Banking," was reported a few days since, by Mr. DANA of Fryeburg, from the Committee on that subject.

Some of the new provisions, which are proposed to be established by this bill are:— 1st. The Bank Commissioners may, of their own authority, appoint receivers to wind up Banks which have suspended, and which are adjudged by them to be insolvent.

2d. A suspension of payment by any Bank for thirty days, or in the event of a resumption within the thirty days, a second suspension within six months, works an absolute forfeiture of its charter.

3d. After July 1, 1842, no Bank shall do any new business, or renew more than seventy-five per cent. upon former loans, if the amount of its bills compared with its specie, exceeds the ratio of 8 to 1; and after July 1, 1843, if it exceeds 6 to 1; with a proviso however, that the prohibition shall not take effect, until twenty days after the above named ratios have been exceeded.

4th. The Bank Commissioners may, of their own authority, appoint receivers for any Bank, not having suspended, the condition of which they shall adjudge to be insolvent, or hazardous to the public.

5th. After the 1st of September next, no Bank shall hold real estate and have due to it, an amount exceeding its capital stock by more than seventy-five per cent; provided, that balances due from other Banks, and bills of other Banks held by it, shall not be reckoned as due to it, within the meaning of this restriction.

6th. After the 1st of September, Banks may have a circulation compared with their capital, upon the following scale:—

Banks with a capital of \$50,000, may have a circulation of 80 per cent. thereon.

Banks with a capital of \$60,000, may have a circulation of 75 per cent.

Banks with a capital of \$75,000, may have a circulation of 65 per cent.

Banks with a capital of \$100,000, may have a circulation of 60 per cent.

Banks with a capital of \$125,000, may have a circulation of 50 per cent.

Banks with a capital of \$150,000, may have a circulation of 45 per cent.

Banks with a capital of \$200,000, or more, may have a circulation of 40 per cent.

And a Bank, having a capital of any intermediate amount, "shall not exceed, in its circulation, the proportion above established for the Banks next below it in amount of capital."

7th. After the 1st of September next, no Bank shall have more than 10 per cent. of its aggregate circulation, in bills under the denomination of \$5.

8th. There shall be appointed four Bank Commissioners; two for the Counties of Lincoln, Kennebec, Somerset, and the Counties lying West of them; and two for the remaining portion of the State.

9th. The bringing into the State, with intent to circulate, any foreign Bank bills of a less denomination than \$5, is prohibited; and after the 1st of June next, the receiving or circulating such bills, is also prohibited: with the proviso, that passing such bills into any Bank, is made lawful.

Such are the principal provisions of this bill, and although in very many respects falling far short of a thorough Bank reform, they approximate to it, and seem to promise useful results.

We ought to except the last provision, which apparently harrasses the people with a prohibition, without any good purpose to be accomplished by it.—Argus.

CUTLERY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.—We find the Philadelphia papers generally speak in high terms of the cutlery of Messrs. Ropes of this place—and of its successful reception in that quarter. Our quondam brother apprentice, Horace, of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier thus speaks of it. We have seen some specimens of it here, within a few days, of the most finished kind.—Argus.

It afforded us great pleasure, on a former occasion, to speak of the fine table cutlery manufactured by Messrs. G. & D. N. Ropes, of Portland, Maine. Since that time we have had opportunity to examine large quantities of the articles manufactured by these gentlemen, and to hear the opinions of those who have thoroughly tested the cutlery by usage. All these purchasers agree in bestowing upon it their unqualified approbation, and the dealers assure us that their customers, who have purchased it, express their most entire satisfaction. For beauty in style and finish, the various sized knives and forks, carvers, &c., are not excelled by any that be imported from the workshops of Europe.

The rich manufactures of the Messrs. Ropes, present another proof of the progress of American manufactures, and show that in skill, ingenuity, and taste, our countrymen are not in any particular to be excelled by the mechanics of the Old World, when they bring their abilities to the effort.

This cutlery is, we learn, all manufactured from Sanderson's cast steel, which is well known to be the best article employed in the production of table cutlery. The blades of the knives are steel throughout, which is a decided improvement over the imported, which are welded near the handle, and are apt to show after use, and they have been secured. The factory of the Messrs. Ropes is very extensive. They are gentlemen of the highest standing, and whatever they say, in regard to the articles they manufacture, will be found precisely as stated. It is an advantage to dealers to buy this cutlery, as they can have their orders promptly supplied, and they will not lose months of credit, which must necessarily be the case on importations from abroad.

The Globe of Wednesday evening, says: "We regret to announce that the Hon. Lewis Williams, who has been a member of the House of Representatives for the State of North Carolina for upwards of thirty years, died at his lodgings in this city, of bilious pleurisy, after an illness of twenty-four hours."

N. E. BOUNDARY transmitted to the Legislature, a message, in which he suggested legislation on the view of it that may be British Envoys.

OXFORD.

PARIS, M.

The dissenting party, Mr. Clay, says, "he may be elected fields, and has been run three times for the votes were aggregated of a sufficient number of office for which Mr. Clay has been toiling and

Mr. Clay's new paper dependent," is published, naming Mr. Webster. We give the following of the manner in which of their own party. of Mr. Webster's private conduct, that paper "Supremely selfish he has been through others, and lavish of profuse suit—and of numerous obligations the ability to discharge to acknowledge."

"Accustomed to y (as Mr. Calhoun on the galleries, he was to abandon his prominent while it could be retail of public honor than on occasions of less selfish, indolent, and mission to insult; so opposition to every of that 'he could see no post,' it was a confession at vision, neither great exhibited, nor more developments which

PRESIDENT.

The following scraps eralists are contriving to dent-making.

PRESIDENT-MAKING. Washington to the New "There is great talk of making such a party on this subject, and having asking who shall be the cos, however, are in great large number of Western Globe the other day, come out immediately for a candidate for the if he did not, they would paper here for that purpose port from the Globe, wait a little while, to give consider, and that he was answer. Buchanan's stands well between De serve to multiply each other however, say that Van Buren all."

How solicitous the popular men of the to pull ears for the President to fabricate such paragraphs out and out fabrication, true.—Globe.

The Federalists seem lately to get up some di on the subject of President efforts will be all in vain patiently, we doubt not, ting their Presidential election cordially in making tion. The Federalists k their own divisions, for Democracy to split up for company.—Argus.

A FACTORY GIRL.—Newburyport Herald, publishes an account of one of the Hamplshire co., who still later, found her was the accomplished wife of Congress from Michigan. [Well, what of it. T humble life, in this country with true dignity.]

COTY'S CASE. No St Colt, until the decision in regard to the bill of

HONORABLE RUMOR very rife in New York, Grabber, has been made her paramour, and not a idea that he has been established in the shape

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

We copy the following description of a planter's life in Louisiana, from the Concordia Intelligencer, a lively paper, published at Vidalia, Louisiana:—

A legal young friend has just returned from an eight weeks' rustrication in the parish of Calcasieu, a locality redeemed from the shallow waters of the broad Gulf of Mexico, still on a level with it, without a hillock within its limits as high as a gopher sand-hill. Before we go any further in description, we will tell how we got there. Pass down the river to where the "king of streams" disembogues his multitudinous waters into the jolly punch-bowls of the Gulf. There, at the extremity, seaward of the Southwest Pass, you sail off westward, towards Texas, the moderate distance of two hundred and fifty or sixty miles, when you will come to the lonely and transparent outlet of Lake Calcasieu, flowing over white sands and green grass into the Gulf, that reciprocates the favor by an affectionate interchange of waters every time the tide comes in. This beautiful lake hangs in the middle of the parish, like a huge lobster, suspended by a bright silvery thread, formed by that gentlest of all streams, the Calcasieu, which comes in a straight course from the north part of the parish, to feed the lake of its own name—a lake thirty miles long and five or six broad. In the extreme southwest corner of the parish hangs the Sabine lake, fed by the boundary river which divides the United States territory from Texas. In Calcasieu there are thousands of prairies—one in particular, running centrally, but diagonally, through the parish, called the mammoth prairie, which is sixty miles in length and from one to three miles in width, through and along the centre of which, from end to end, runs the public road, with not a tree to shade it, or a fence to enclose it. Here feed the "bulls of Bashan" by the thousands, and in a large public pasture or domain, amidst the countless swarms of cattle, the rights of property are preserved only by the owners' marks upon their ear, infixed while they are calves, "before their anxious mother know they're out." As for knowing where their owners live, or where they should go and bellow for fodder in case that the perennially green prairie should fail them, they "are all unknowing and unknown."

Those who sail from the Balize need not shudder over the "deep, deep sea," from whose coral-covered depths they are separated only by a plank. Six feet of water is all that can be made any where along the coast, which stretches away from the Southwest Pass, passing the watery Lafourche interior, the Terre Bonne, and Lafayettes, plump into the Calcasieu lake. There is a Mississippi editor who could light his "long nine" cigar, and wade the whole distance; and Porter, of the Spirit of the Times, could do it without wetting the tail of his coat. We come to the inhabitants of this far famed parish. The old French inhabitants are truly "jewels in the rough." Their knowledge, with a few exceptions, extends not as far as N. Orleans. They live in Calcasieu, & live there forever, as the country is too healthy to admit of any decay, save that produced by the wear and tear of centuries. Probably the wealthiest man in the parish is one of these old French creoles, who has once or twice, during a long life, visited the lower part of the city of New Orleans. He believes in his commission merchant, who lives there, and looks upon him as little less than the creator of those articles for which he annually sends, and which inevitably come in a sloop at his bidding. His confidence in his merchant is shown by the fact that in the course of five years, he has loaned him more than \$60,000.

This planter of Calcasieu has three large plantations, and has his mark on more than sixteen thousand head of cattle. He has an only daughter—a daughter of sweet nineteen. Our friend, the lawyer, had designs upon her. He wished, through her, to become joint owner of all those broad lands, those swarms of negroes, and those herds of cattle. He paid a visit. He is good looking, genteel, and speaks elegant French. As he approached the house he saw her sitting in the middle of the room; but as he passed into the passage his quick eye saw her leap from her chair, and rush behind the door which opened into the room in which she had been sitting. He passed in at the door and shut it, thereby bringing the creature full in his view, and completely "cornered." He bowed to her, addressed her in the sugared accents of his French, but all in vain. She answered not. Once more he paid the compliments his gallantry prompted, and looked insinuating. Still was she silent. She had her pretty finger in her mouth—her hair all uncombed, in lovely dishabille—her little (must I say it?) dirty feet all bare, as well as half the handles to them, for the longitude of her dress was laconic. He turned to take a seat, and when he looked again she was gone, and nothing but the gentle image that haunted his enamored memory remained. She fled to the negro quarters like a frightened doe, and all dough was the cake of our friend.

However he gained amends by an invitation to dinner from the lord of such uncouthed wealth. The dinner was composed of exactly four dishes; in one were strips of jerked beef, boiled; in another, boiled sweet potatoes; in a third, boiled hominy; and the fourth was corn bread. They had got out of salt in that part of the parish, and therefore the meat was totally fresh, as well as tough as an alligator's caudal extremity. There was neither butter nor milk, although the lord of the manor might have had a thousand cows driven to his doors. But slack! they were six miles off on the prairie; and besides the dear little calves wanted all the milk.

Such a dinner tastes good even in description, and makes my mouth water while I write. What cannot wealth do in making life luxurious? There staid my friend for two long mortal hours, and yet he saw the dear one flown no more. She is to him a reminiscence.

MISTAKES.

A man breaks another's head; it was all a mistake. He intended no harm. He undertook to pummel an individual whom he supposed deserved a thrashing, but he in the end found it was all a mistake. He had got hold of the wrong customer. He pounded the one who did not deserve it, and the guilty one escaped.

Holders of bills on banks, which have stopped redeeming them, vainly think to realize the specie for their paper, and expect to rake up the coin from the vaults, instead of hunting, as they might, with much more probable success, for neediness in haystacks, or digging the soil for gold mines.

A man borrows money of you, with the promise that it shall be paid within a certain time. When that time comes round, you find out your mistake, and discover that no such result happens or is likely to occur.

It is a mistaken notion to suppose that mouths were made for eating, talking, kissing, &c., instead of expressing tobacco juice.

Hands, it is supposed, were made to labor for the benefit of mankind in general and one's self in particular. This is a great mistake. They are intended only to be held in the lap when at home, and to be covered with gloves and held dangling down the side when walking in the street, one to be occasionally lifted to doff the beaver when meeting some pretty lass or valued acquaintance.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the brain was intended for any other purpose than to fill the vacuum which would otherwise exist in the cranium.

Noses are also shamefully abused, being supposed intended as simple heralds of surrounding odors, instead of being dust holes for the depositories of snuff.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a man in any business transaction is willing that you should realize any profit from a bargain.

People sometimes entertain the strange notion that others go to church actually to hear the preacher, instead of taking notes of new fashions and other odd matters around them, as food for chat and scandal in the evening.

A strange notion sometimes gets into a subscriber's head that the publisher of a newspaper expects to be paid for his labors. Nothing can be more absurd.

When an estimable and talented performer takes a benefit, every body goes, under the mistaken notion that he deserves to be patronized. How absurd! When people are constantly coming along who only play six parts at once, and have their names printed in the bills in letters six times as large as theirs are.

It is very common nowadays for some men to imagine that people of estimable characters can walk about in coats not of the finest texture; a mistake that must put all philosophy to the blush.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the present mild winter will pass away without our experiencing some of the severities which are to be expected during the season.

It is a mistake to suppose that every politician is perfectly pure and disinterested in all his principles and actions.

It is a mistake to suppose that any two people can always think alike upon all subjects, on all occasions.

It is a mistake to suppose the publishing of a newspaper costs either labor or money.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—"Mitheth Y, I come to ask you if you kin lind me your pig pen a few days?"

"My pig pen? why, Mr. Fisher, what can you want with my pig pen?"

"I have juth been purchathin thome thwine—two thowth and pigh at conthable sale, and want to put them into your pen."

"Why, Mr. Fisher, my pen won't hold so many pigs as you have! What on airth did you buy them for?"

"I bought them for my own family uther, madam; and I'm thierin your pen will be thuthfully large for them."

"My pen will only hold twenty-five common-sized ones!"

"Well, if it will hold twenty-five hogth, it will thowth and pigh!"

"Two thowth and pigh! why, it won't hold the twentieth prt of them!"

"Underthand, me madam! I don't thay two thowth and pigh, but two thowth and pigh!"

"I hear you! two thowth and pigh for a family of six! I think the man's demented—two thowth and pigh in that pen! he's certainly crazy!"

"Mitheth Y! I tell you, agin, I mean not two thowth and pigh, but two thowth and two pigh!"

"Oh—oh—Mr. Fisher, is that what you mean? my pig pen is at your service, sir."

"I thank you, thitherly madam," lisped the relieved Fisher, as he started for the pig pen, in which he soon deposited his "two thowth and pigh!"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Height of modesty.—An old maid blindfolding her lap dog while she disrobes for the night.

Sentiment.—"Behold, my Flora, how glorious nature looks in her bloom! The trees are filled with blossoms, the wood is dressed in its green livery, and the plain is carpeted with grass and flowers."

"Yes, Charles, I was thinking of the same thing. Those flowers are dandelions, and when they are gathered and put into a pot, with a piece of good fat pork, they make the best greens in the world!"

True honor is found in wisdom's path.

A PICTURE.—A fair young girl is leaning pensively on the casement, gazing with a thoughtful brow, upon the scene below. The bloom of fifteen summers tints her soft cheek, and the sweets of a thousand flowers are gathering upon her round lips—the curls cling to a spotless brow and fall upon a neck of perfect grace,—the soft swimming eyes seem lighted by the tenderest fire of poetry, and beauty hovers over her as her own most favored child. What are her thoughts? Love cannot stir a bosom so young, sorrow cannot yet have touched a bosom so pure. Innocence itself seems to have chosen her for its own. Alas! has disappointment touched that youthful heart? Yes it must be so; but hush! she starts; her bosom heaves; her eyes brighten; her lips part; she speaks; listen: "Jim, you dirty fool! quit scratching that pig's back; or I'll tell mar!"

Prospectus of the State Rights Republican, Journal of Education & Constitutional Reform.

THEOPHILUS FISK AND MELBAZ GARDNER, EDITORS.

UNDER this title is offered for the patronage and support of the people, a new publication, devoted—as that title indicates—to the defence of the rights and the development of the virtues of the State and of the individual citizen; and to the free and fearless discussion of principles and measures which affect the relations of one to the other; and of both to the Confederation of States.

The conductors of the new paper having long been convinced that the public mind in this country, as to the Union, a full knowledge of their fitness for the place in which they appear, is already with the people. Of themselves, therefore, they have only to say, that the Democratic faith which with them has passed the ordeal of years of thought and study, has daily grown clearer and stronger by exercise; and the paper, though new to the public, is but the continuation of an effort, to which their whole lives have been and are devoted. For the future, then, they have the highest satisfaction in appealing to the past;—while for the past, they have neither explanation to make nor apology to offer.

The paper is designed to be a medium, as designed to be simply the exponent of the popular will;—that it is intended to be always the servant of the people;—never their benefactor, nor their master; that it is instituted for the protection of all, but has no privileges to confer on any;—that the protection it affords should be general, not the privilege of a few;—that it should be impartial, not discriminative;—that it should be non-partisan, not the organ of any individual or class of individuals;—that it should be non-sectarian, not the organ of any religious denomination;—that it should be non-foreign, not the organ of any foreign nation;—that it should be non-slavery, not the organ of any slaveholder;—that it should be non-union, not the organ of any union;—that it should be non-peace, not the organ of any peace;—that it should be non-justice, not the organ of any justice;—that it should be non-truth, not the organ of any truth;—that it should be non-virtue, not the organ of any 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